

Wilkins Stresses Vote at Civil Rights Hearing



ROY WILKINS

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Congress might lessen its civil rights task by passing legislation protecting the right to vote, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told a House

Judiciary subcommittee today.

Wilkins predicted that Negroes, with the full right of political participation in Southern states, would make their weight felt in state and local governments and thereby "might conceivably lessen the task of Congress."

Wilkins, who spoke for 21 organizations in addition to his own, indicated his agreement with liberal Congressmen who have stressed right-to-vote legislation as having the best chance of passage in this session of Congress. The groups he represented, he said,

were willing to "compromise our demands" and get behind a "minimum bill, but . . . it must be a meaningful bill."

By meaningful, he spelled out the protection of person, as contained in bills before the committee, to establish a civil rights commission and strengthen the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. And he emphasized the right-to-vote sections of the bills.

The two bills under consideration today were measures introduced by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY), H.R. 1151, and that by Judiciary Committee chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY), H.R. 2145.

Under questioning by committee members, Wilkins said he supported the Keating measure for

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(Continued on Page 7)

Rally In Albany Feb. 26 for Bills On Housing Bias

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Efforts to extend legislation against discrimination in housing will hit a high point on Feb. 26 when a state-wide demonstration in behalf of the Baker-Metcalf bill is planned here.

The bi-partisan bill, sponsored by Assemblyman Bertam L. Baker (D-Bklyn) and Sen. George R. Metcalf (R-Auburn), would bar bias in all multiple dwellings and in one and two family houses. It would thus extend the present Baker-Metcalf law against bias in public-aided housing to include private housing.

It has received wide backing from the State Committee against Discrimination in Housing and some 20 civic groups associated with that committee, including major Negro and Jewish organizations. These groups are sponsoring the Feb. 26 mass delegation to Albany.

Assemblyman Baker said today he is pressing for a public hearing on his bill, as well as on another bill sponsored by him to give the State Commission against Discrimination (SCAD) power to initiate investigations into bias.

Senate sponsor of this bill is Joseph Zaretski of Manhattan, the Senate's Democratic leader.

Both bills have the backing of the Harriman Administration. Republican legislative leaders, who control the situation here, have not yet indicated their position. Last year, they killed a bill to extend SCAD's power.

Meanwhile a hassle has developed over the attitude of a leading official of the Home Builders Association toward the Baker-Metcalf Bill. Building and real estate outfits have generally fought against anti-bias measures.

Emil Keen, first vice-president of the home builders, angrily denied yesterday he had given "unexpected support" to the Baker-Metcalf bill, as Baker and Metcalf had claimed. He said in a message to Victor A. Sullivan legislative chairman of the home builders, that he had been "misinterpreted."

When Keen's denial of support was called to Baker's attention, he pulled out a copy of the House and Home Magazine for November, 1956, containing a statement made by Keen at a housing conference in October. Keen said: "We will be happy to support an amendment to the law to cover all housing in New York State in all prices for all groups. We believe integration is here, and we're in favor of it, but we don't want to be the polemen."

Speculation here is that some of the big money in real estate, which finances home building, put the screws on Keen and forced him to recant.

SOVIETS AGAIN CUT ARMS FUND

Letter Speaks for Itself; Does It Speak for You?

We believe the following letter from a reader speaks for itself. We can only hope it will inspire others to 'go and do likewise':

Editor, Daily Worker:

Only \$2 to the Daily Worker on Thursday! This is a terrible situation.

With all the talking going on these days one would think that along with it there would be some action to show that the talking is "for real."

Enclosed is \$10 in addition to other money I had sent through mail.

THIS PAPER MUST GO ON! Or else it will be the greatest setback in 10 years. And it must be

Received yesterday \$ 576.00
Total to Date \$45,107.72
STILL TO GO \$ 4,892.28
Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

a daily. Let there be more action and a little less talk.—B.F.

Donations include:
D. S., N.Y., \$5; Washington

Heights, \$5; New Jersey, \$20; Friend, N.Y., \$3; Friend, N.Y., \$1; E. R., N.Y., \$25; Sam, Bklyn., \$3; Friend, N.Y., \$10; Greenwich Village, \$2; San Francisco, Calif., \$5; New York friends, \$25; West Side Group House Party, \$185; Queens, Esther, \$10; J. C. N.Y., \$50, (was the wish of Helen, now deceased); J. C. N.Y., \$5; E. G., via Bookshop, \$5; Queens, \$3; Queens, \$2; Croton, N.Y., \$50; Chicago, \$5; Boston, \$5; Bronx-AJ, \$10; New Haven, Conn., \$45; San Antonio, Tex., \$11; Trenton, NJ, \$60; A. H., \$1; Detroit, \$25.

Council Gets Bill to Curtail Commissioner of Correction

By HARRY RAYMOND

A bill to clip the power of Commissioner of Corrections Anna Kross, proposed by Mayor Wagner, was introduced in the City Council yesterday by Majority Leader Joseph Sharkey. The bill, sent to the Council Welfare Committee, would carry out the proposals

Citizens' Committee Seeks Tugboat Pact

A three-man citizens' committee tried yesterday to end a six-day tugboat strike that has cut off 70 percent of New York City's fuel deliveries. The committee and Federal mediators met with representatives of the port's tugboat employers and the 4,200 striking members of Local 353 of the National Marine Division, National Maritime Union, whose strike has crippled the bulk of tugboat and barge traffic in New York harbor.

Theodore W. Kheel, mediator for the city-owned and private transit lines, heads the committee. The other two members are Harry Van Arsdale, business manager of local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Hiram S. Hall, a management consultant. A survey of oil terminals showed

UNION DEMANDS include a 20 percent wage increase, employer payments to pension funds
(Continued on Page 4)

MOSCOW, Feb. 5.—The Soviet government announced today that it would reduce its 1957 arms budget by more than six billion rubles (\$1.5 billion). This is a reduction of almost six percent in the funds allocated last year.

This reduction of Soviet military expenditures came after the Eisenhower budget revealed a \$4 billion increase in proposed appropriations for arms.

The announcement was made by Finance Minister Arseni Zverev, who presented the 1957 budget to a joint session of the Supreme Soviet.

Zverev said the proposed total arms was 96.7 billion rubles (about \$24.1 billion). He said the 1957 arms figure totaled 16 percent of the budget as compared with 18 percent in the 1956 budget.

This is the second consecutive year the Soviet Union has reduced its military budget.

All prominent Government and Communist Party leaders attended the joint session.

Deputy Premier Mikhail A. Pervukhin, the USSR's top economic planner, in a report on the 1957 industrial plan, announced the expansion rate of the Soviet economy, including heavy industry, would be reduced by 35.5 percent this year.

Pervukhin, chairman of the

(Continued on Page 4)

Radford Admits Soviets Do Not Peril Mid East

Admiral Arthur Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has testified that there is no danger in the foreseeable future of a Soviet attack in the Middle East.

Appearing before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees last week, according to yesterday's N. Y. Herald Tribune, Radford denied that there was any evidence of Soviet intentions to attack any of the Middle Eastern countries.

The Eisenhower Administration, spurred by Secretary of State Dulles, has been trying to ram the Eisenhower Doctrine through Congress on the excuse of an alleged danger of Soviet aggression in the Middle East.

The Preusse plan, incorporated in the bill, would set up a nine-man Board of Corrections. The measure proposes to clarify the delegation of authority.

The Preusse report stated that Kross and her top aides had been responsible for handling too many details, and that the department lacked a regular evaluation of its operations and program.

It was further charged that the department suffered from confusion in its written and general orders.

The City Council measure would provide that the nine-member board would serve without pay, would be appointed by the Mayor and would have power to inspect

(Continued on Page 4)

Dulles Sees Signs That Israel Will Obey the UN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today he has good grounds to hope that Israel will comply with a United Nations resolution calling for speedy withdrawal from the Gaza strip and the Gulf of Aqaba. At his first news conference since Dec. 18, Dulles said the U.S. is not thinking of supporting sanctions against Israel. He said this government now is thinking only that Israel will comply with the U. N. resolution approved overwhelmingly last weekend.

Dulles was asked by a reporter whether the U. S. would "go to the protection of Israel" in the event of aggression even if this meant risking war with the Soviet Union. Without mentioning Israel directly, Dulles replied that the overall American policy is not to risk war with the Soviet Union in any particular case. He said the world now seems to favor compliance with U. N. armistice decisions and that the world wants a period of tranquility in the Middle East.

At his 40-minute news conference, Dulles also said:

1. Said he has no plans now to resign or retire as Secretary of State. He defended the administration's policies in the Middle East, and said it was heartwarming to hear President Eisenhower refer to him as a man of unparalleled wisdom and knowledge.

2. There has been no discussion of a Big-Three summit meeting of Eisenhower, British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan, and French Premier Guy Mollet, but it would be normal for Eisenhower to meet separately with the British and French leaders in due course.

3. Congressional delay on the Eisenhower Doctrine has not been serious yet. The delay may have weakened the psychological effect somewhat, but everyone recognizes that Congress has not been following dilatory tactics. The effect would be more serious if the impression were given that Congress was filibustering against the doctrine.

4. A visit to the U. S. by Yugoslav Marshal Tito would be useful as a way to exchange views with Eisenhower. Despite Congressional objections which prompted Tito to put off the visit "for the time being," Dulles said he still believes a Tito visit would be useful. He said a date had never been set.

5. There is no change whatever in U. S. diplomatic or trade policies toward China. He steadfastly refused to budge on the Administration's previous policy against letting American newsmen enter China.

6. Oil shipments from the U. S. have been lower than expected, largely because of the reluctance of the Texas Railroad Commission to cooperate. But he said oil is moving to Europe in substantial quantities.

7. The State Department is already working on documents relating to Middle Eastern policy, in view of the Senate's interest in reviewing these policies over the last 10 years.

SYRIA SEES NATO BEING USED AGAINST LIBERTY

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Syrian Ambassador Farid Zeineddine, speaking today in denunciation of France's Algerian policy before the UN Main Political Committee, charged that the French had turned the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "into a means to facilitate the destruction of liberty."

Zeineddine charged that N.A.T.O. is "no more an instrument formed to contain or oppose a given great power."

"N.A.T.O.," he said, "has turned for practical purposes into a means to facilitate the destruction of liberty by some of its most important members."

Zeineddine, apparently referring

to the U.S., added: "Sometimes, some of the big powers like to express opposition to colonialism. One important one among them is itself not a colonial power. It professes usually its good intentions."

"We take its word for what it is . . . but we might remind you of the wise saying that the road to hell is paved with good intentions; indeed, hell may exist in the world today in the form of war precipitated by the actions of colonialist imperialism leading to the brink of war."

The U. S. position, as expressed by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, is opposed to U. N. adoption of a substantive resolution on Algeria.

U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., was expected to expound the U.S. position later this week.

Algerian Nationalists today belittled French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau's claim that Communists are fanning the flames of revolt in Algeria.

Moulay Merbah, Secretary General of the Algerian Nationalist MNA organization, said Pineau's speech was a "negative contribution."

Merbah said France had kept Messali Hadj, founder of the MNA, a "perpetual prisoner" since 1937. "This treatment of Messali should indicate who it is that Pineau really fears, Communists or Nationalists," Merbah said.

Iraq Prince for Ike Doctrine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq said today he believes the Eisenhower Doctrine will help the Arab world.

The Prince, here on an unofficial visit, made this appraisal after a White House conference with President Eisenhower. He echoed the view of King Saud of Saudi Arabia, that if U. S. plans are properly explained, Middle East nations will be receptive.

Illah and Saud will confer here with each other tomorrow afternoon.

Illah told Eisenhower that although Iraq is receiving military aid from the U. S., "we want more."

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ELVIS STUNNED TO HEAR THE RUSSIANS LOVE HIM TENDER

HOLLYWOOD, Fe. 5—Elvis Presley was stunned today when he learned he's a hero in fresh territory—the Soviet Union.

The guitar-playing rock-'n-roll sensation promptly said: "If I can keep world peace, I'll go over and sing to 'em!"

Presley's records are reportedly being sold in Moscow at \$25 apiece, and the news dispatches say Russian teenagers are eager to get his photo.

"If I thought it would do any good," he said, "I'd just take my guitar and get right out there on the front lines. Wouldn't that be something? Me singin' and playin' my guitar and bullets whizzin' all around like in Hungary?"

He can't get over the way his fame has spread: "I never thought I'd get out of Memphis. It surprised me—and everybody."

Asked if he seriously intended to tour the Soviet Union, the young singer said he had "no idea". These things aren't up to him, he said.

"I don't have anything to do with where I go or what I do. You'll have to ask my manager about that."

HUNGARY SEALS BORDER AREAS ALONG YUGOSLAVIA

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—Hungary today sealed its border with Yugoslavia. Budapest Radio announced that five counties along the border had been declared a prohibited area and could be entered only with special documents.

The radio broadcast an Interior Ministry announcement that "thousands of persons" have appeared in the border zone recently with the obvious intention of crossing illegally into Yugoslavia.

In a speech made Saturday, Premier Janos Kadar called for "increased vigilance" by Communist Party members to prevent another uprising.

Kadar said the revolt had cost Hungary \$1 billion and charged that "imperialist agents" had been planning it more than 12 years.

"Our enemies risked an open attack only when the Communist Party was busily engaged in internal reforms," he said.

Budapest University reopened yesterday for the first time since the start of the revolt. There were no incidents in the reopening.

INDUSTRIAL-CRAFT FEUD MAY END, SAYS MEANY

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 5—AFL-CIO President George Meany said today he was "very encouraged" over chances of settling the long feud between craft and industrial unions.

"I think we've got the thing in a position where it is pointed toward a settlement," Meany said in commenting on a three-hour meeting last night of a 13-member committee trying to work out the jurisdictional dispute between the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Department.

"I feel very encouraged."

The two departments, largest of the six within the AFL-CIO framework, have been disputing for years over construction work done by permanent employees of plants under industrial-type contracts.

"This dispute can and will be resolved by good will and a little common sense," said AFL-CIO vice president Walter Reuther. "We can work this out. . . . There's more

light than heat now."

The two labor leaders went into an executive council meeting today to decide whether a last-minute house-cleaning by three unions charged with mishandling welfare funds was enough to save them from suspension.



No need to look it up! The address of Chateau Gardens is: 105 E. Houston Street, nr. Second Ave., NYC. That's the place of the Daily Worker Ball—Feb. 9th.

British Communists Cite Soviet Explanations of Stalin Cult

In the third installment of the British Communist delegation's report on the Soviet Union, just received here, the delegation tackles the problem: "How could the crimes of Stalin and Beria arise in a socialist society?"

The report says that, in conversations with Soviet spokesmen, "the invariable answer was that these things did not arise from the essence of socialist society but from certain historical circumstances which arose in the course of the development of socialism in the Soviet Union. It was argued that these circumstances have now passed."

The members of the British C.P. delegation, headed by J. R. Campbell, say they argued that the crimes and repressions "arose within the socialist system and that, therefore, it was impossible to argue that they had nothing to do with the socialist system."

In reply to this, the editors of the Soviet theoretical magazine "Communist" said, "The violation of inner-Party democracy was not an over-all affair." They noted that "in the worst years of the Stalin regime" local organizations of the Party continued to meet "even though the Central Committee of the party was not meeting."

The Soviet Communists also pointed out that the carrying through of the first and second five year plans, as well as the war, "involved a high degree of centralization."

"Stalin, because of the prestige he had gained," the Communist editors said, "in the inner-Party struggle against the Trotskyists and the right wing opportunists, acquired an immense prestige in the Party. Despite the hardships there were great achievements in the sphere of industrialization and collectivization which were evident to everyone. The victories of socialist construction became attached to the name of Stalin. As his authority grew, his feeling of self-sufficiency increased and he began to ignore the opinions of others more and more."

The report continues: "In this period members of the Political Bureau stated their opinions but could not carry their opposition through to the end. It was not a matter of personal courage. The people would not have understood, let alone supported, their statements against Stalin."

Stalin apparently worked for the triumph of communism, the editors told the British delegation and added:

"Stalin accused innocent people of being 'enemies of the people.' This was a grievous abuse, but it should never be forgotten that there were real enemies of the people. Throughout the whole period the imperialist powers kept sending their agents into the Soviet Union."

In the Academy of Science the British delegation were told there were many branches of science which were not interfered with and work proceeded normally. However, they also found that "on some scientific themes, on which Stalin or some leading Party body had made a pronouncement . . . the possibility of carrying out critical scientific work was severely restricted."

"For ten years," the report states, "it was impossible to carry out genuinely scientific work in the field of genetics."

"Asked whether scientists had discussed these questions among themselves, the comrades stated that it was clear that during the latter part of Stalin's life something was wrong. This was clear without discussion. There was restriction of the scientists' freedom to discuss certain questions, they knew it and had to put up with it."

The delegation asked members of the Soviet Supreme Court: "What was the judiciary doing during the period of the 'cult of the individual,' when many viola-

tions of socialist legality occurred?"

"The general answer was that most of the cases in which there were violations of socialist legality did not go through the ordinary courts at all, but were dealt with by a body originally set up to deal with the counter-revolution. This body was known as the 'Special Conference.'"

"It was set up in 1934 after the assassination of Kirov, to deal with authentic counter-revolutionaries, but it had been perverted by Stalin and was used against innocent people whom he considered to be 'enemies of the people.'"

"Later Beria acquired a very great influence over Stalin and was able, using this Conference, to repress anyone who sought to criticize these methods in public."

Asked what was being done to eliminate the consequences of the Stalin cult, the delegation was told of the restoration of collective leadership at all levels. There were also changes in the law so that a person accused of a serious crime has to be presented with the charges within two weeks. Confession by itself can no longer be accepted as proof of guilt.

"There is a new law being drafted," they were told, "which will permit the defense lawyer to be brought in at the stage when the case is still under investigation."

In principle, the judges agreed that a socialist state should work toward the abolition of capital punishment. In the meantime, they said, its application "was being more and more limited."

The delegation reported, in conclusion, "that the causes of the emergence of the personal power of Stalin require deeper study than they have been given—a study that is, in the main, incumbent on our Soviet comrades. While agreeing broadly with the estimates of the June resolutions of the CPSU, consider it urgent that there should be a more fundamental Marxist-Leninist analysis."

"We believe," the report says, "that Stalin acquired his immense prestige not only on account of his genuine achievements in leadership but on account of a 'systematic build-up,' in the press, by the propaganda organs of the Party and by other devices. These practices have now been completely abandoned."

Finally the delegation report says:

"The necessity of the deputies to all Soviets keeping in constant and close touch with their constituents and paying more attention to the demands and complaints of their constituents was everywhere emphasized."

Senate Group Moves to Evade 5th Amendment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate Internal Security subcommittee has begun the first Congressional attempt to compel witnesses to testify by granting them immunity from prosecution.

The subcommittee yesterday passed a resolution, which if approved by the full Judiciary committee and a Federal District Court, would grant two witnesses immunity from prosecution for anything they confessed in their testimony—within limits of the resolution.

The witnesses, who had invoked the Fifth Amendment in earlier appearances, could not under the resolution, refuse to testify on grounds of self-incrimination.

One of the witnesses is Harold Glasser of Great Neck, N. Y., a former Treasury official who was questioned about an alleged Communist spy ring. The other three were from Honolulu; weekly newspaper columnist Wilfred M. Oka, broadcaster Robert McElrath and attorney Meyer C. Symonds.

Glasser, an economist, left the government in 1947 when he was assistant director of the Treasury's Office of International Finance.

News Delivery Strikers Called To Meet Today

Striking newspaper deliverers will meet today to decide whether to continue a five-day work stoppage that has curtailed delivery of all New York City newspapers and three in New Jersey.

Sam Feldman, president of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, said the members would be asked to "consider and act upon" a report from its negotiating committee. He declined, however, to say whether the members would be asked to vote on contract proposals rejected by them last Thursday despite the committee's recommendation for an affirmative vote.

A negotiations meeting yesterday, attended by Federal mediators, failed to resolve the dispute.

The deliverers make \$101 to \$104 a week. The proposed contract they voted down provided for a \$9 a week wage increase to be spread over two years.

The union also had asked a 35-hour week, which has not granted. They work 37½ hours a week at present.

HERBERT HOOVER SCARES STOCKS

Stocks broke sharply yesterday after former President Herbert Hoover warned that Federal spending could set off a depression "that will curl your hair."

At the day's lows, the market showed a loss in valuation of all listed issues of around \$3 billion.

Ford Local Head Says Labor Should Do Its Own Probing

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—Carl Stellato, president of Ford, Local 600, declares that labor should "clean its own house" and not let Congressional committees run by labor's enemies "do the job for us." Stellato's statement was spread in bold-faced type across the front page of Ford Facts, the local's paper.

Folsom Urges U.S. Action for New Schools

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A plea for \$1.3 billion for new schoolrooms was submitted today by Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in testimony before a House Education subcommittee.

Folsom said the nation faces an "emergency" classroom shortage for tens of thousands of children and "Federal action is imperative."

States and local communities have undertaken big building programs of their own, he said, but so far "are not making enough headway in reducing this shortage."

Folsom opposed raising the segregation issue in the school construction bill.

"If, as it is alleged, racketeering does exist in some levels of the labor movement, I am quite certain labor can clean its own house," said Stellato. "And labor certainly looks with jaundiced eye when the enemies of labor try to do the job for us."

"We will be opposed to a 'labor-investigating Roman holiday' which is so characteristic of anything Senator McCarthy has a hand in. If there are unions harboring crooks and won't clean house, then the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee must do the housecleaning job."

"Labor must survey the question of corruption and take effective steps to clean up this corruption if and when it exists without hurting the labor movement a la McCarthy-Mundt-McClellan."

Stellato observed that when McClellan accompanied by McCarthy and Sen. Carl Mundt, investigated the oil lobby, they couldn't find "anything worth investigating," despite "indisputable" proof of violation of lobby laws. He noted that in the anti-rackets probe, McClellan's companions are again McCarthy and Mundt, in the joint committee of eight. That body is dominated by McCarthyites and southern racists.

WILLARD TOWNSEND DIES; WAS AN AFL-CIO V.P.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees, AFL-CIO, died here Sunday. Townsend, founder of the union, was one of the two Negro vice-presidents of the merged labor federation.

Townsend started out as a red cap and later became a dining car waiter. He moved from Cincinnati to Chicago in 1928 and started to organize the union.

Before the AFL-CIO merger in December, 1955, neither labor federation had a Negro as a vice-president. However, this became a major issue during the months leading up to the convention and, as a result, Townsend and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, were elected vice-presidents of the AFL-CIO.

Townsend is survived by his



TOWNSEND

widow, Mrs. Consuelo Townsend, and a son, Willard.

FEDERAL, STATE PROBES STUDY MINE TRAGEDY

BISHOP, Va., Feb. 5.—State and Federal mine inspectors moved into this sorrowing coal town today to seek the cause of a mine explosion that killed 37 men.

An official of the Pocahontas Fuel Co., which operates the huge highly mechanized mine on the West Virginia border, said it had been determined that gas explosion killed the men early yesterday.

"We know that," W. A. Fullerton, special assistant to the firm's president, said, "But how it happened or what caused it we don't know yet. Maybe, we'll never know."

"Some of the men were killed by the force of the explosion. Some were buried under slate rock and some died of asphyxiation."

The ill-fated members of the "graveyard" shift had been working 300 feet beneath a shaft entrance, which the explosion wrecked and blocked in addition to shattering windows of buildings

above the ground. The 140 other men in the mine scrambled to safety through the "driftmouth," a second entrance used by the mine railroad.

Rescue crews located the bodies of the victims last night after searching most of the day through smoke and gas in the debris-choked tunnels. The corpses were brought out on a "death train" to waiting relatives.

The crew used gas masks and oxygen tanks in their search and in bringing the 11-car, narrow-gauge train through five miles of winding dark tunnels to the surface.

When the train surfaced, some 100 persons, including a number of the victim's total of 151 dependents, had gathered around six burlap-covered tables set up to receive the bodies.

A fleet of ambulances and hearses moved the victims to funeral homes.

O'Mahoney Cites Wide Protests on Gas Hikes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) said today the recent increase in gasoline prices was "so sudden that it reflected economic reaction throughout the U. S."

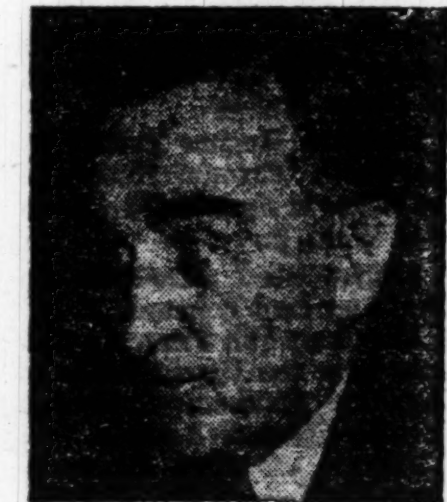
O'Mahoney said Congress was "deluged" with protests over the price boosts. He made the remarks in a statement prepared for the opening of a Senate anti-trust and monopoly subcommittee investigation into the increases.

O'Mahoney, chairman of the subcommittee, said the group also would look into the Government's pool arrangements with big oil companies on shipments to Europe.

The subcommittee called for questioning some of the government's top oil experts, including Assistant Secretary of Interior Felix E. Wormser, and Hugh A. Stewart, director of the Office of Oil and Gas of the Department of Interior. Also summoned as Defense Mobilization Director Arthur E. Fleming.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee also scheduled hearings later this week on how the Suez Canal crisis affected oil prices.

O'Mahoney's group planned to look closely into the crude oil price hike ordered recently by the Humble Oil Co., Houston, Tex. The



O'MAHONEY

raise by Humble, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, was followed by increases throughout the industry.

China, Ceylon In Joint Stand On Mid East

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 5.—Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai denounced the Eisenhower Doctrine today.

At a news conference at the end of his visit to Ceylon, Chou also criticized the refusal of the U. S. to permit the "rightful restoration" of China to the United Nations.

He said the U.S. could withhold recognition of China "for 10 or 100 years but China will not topple."

A joint communique signed by Chou and Ceylon's Premier Solomon Bandaranaike referred to the Middle East. It said "the substitution of one power for some other in the name of filling up the so-called vacuum will not help solve problems" in the Middle East and "people must be free to work out their own destiny."

Harriman Spurs Bill To Avert Phone Hike

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Gov. Harriman said today that "prompt consideration and action" is needed on legislation to head off a rate increase of \$55.4-million sought by the New York Telephone Co.

In a special message, the Governor said the need for passage of the legislation is "urgent."

The Legislature has before it identical Republican and Democratic bills on the subject.

The Public Service Commission conducting hearings on the telephone company's proposed rate increase.

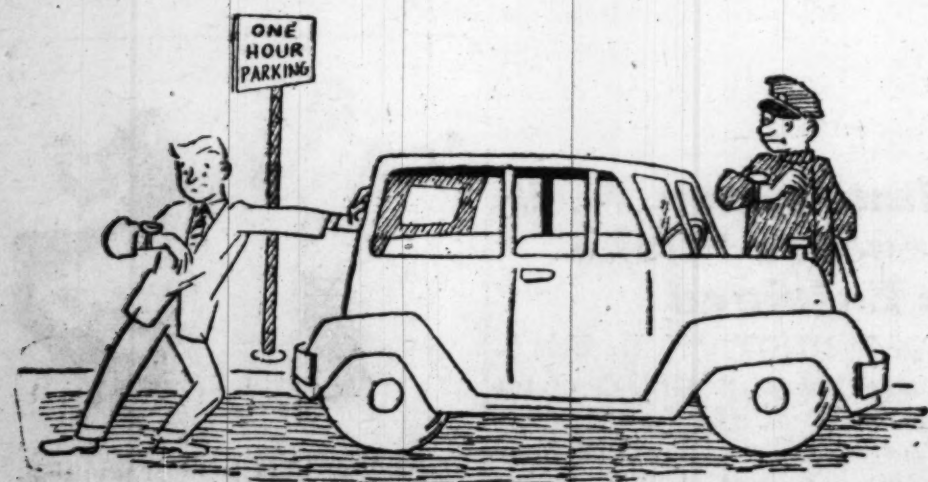
The bills would require the PSC to judge a reasonable return for telephone, telegraph and railroad companies on the amount of capital actually invested. A 1956 Court of Appeals decision directed the PSC to consider reproduction cost, which is much higher.

The phone company seeks increases of 50 cents a month for party line phones, 65 cents for private phones and \$1.50 per month for business phones.

Explosions Rock Reno

RENO, Nev., Feb. 3.—Gas explosions rocked a downtown business block during the lunch hour today, causing an undetermined number of casualties. Several large buildings were shattered and set afire.

First reports said the blast apparently stemmed from a leak in an underground gas main. Two explosions were reported in rapid succession at about 1 p.m., followed by a third and bigger blast five minutes later.



Poor Fellow—And such wonderful Dance Music at the Daily Worker Ball. He could get there with the Independent Sixth Avenue Line, "D" train to the Second Avenue Station. Takes you right in front of Chateau Gardens.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Anti-Semitism In "Spy" Trials

Editor, Daily Worker:

Is there anti-Semitism behind J. Edgar Hoover's latest "sp" arrests? It seems to me his purpose, starting with the Rosenbergs, and continuing with the latest arrests, is to make it appear that Jews are an enemy of the country. That's a familiar tune. Hitler played it and millions of Jews and Christians paid the piper with their lives. Is Hoover playing the same tune?

J. S.

Democratic Centralism

Editor, Daily Worker:

I see that the Chicago convention of the Communist Party insisted that the term democratic centralism "is a scientific one which cannot be voted out of

existence." Unfortunately, the Daily Worker dispatch of Feb. 4 which reported this did not tell us what precise meaning this scientific term has or where this meaning was scientifically established.

As far as I know, it was established for the world Communist movement by the Communist International, which defined it as follows in Number 13 of the 21 articles of affiliation to the C.I., adopted in 1920:

"The parties affiliated to the Communist International must be built on the principle of democratic centralism. In the present epoch of acute civil war the Communist Party will be able to perform its duty only if it is organized in the most centralized manner, only if iron discipline bordering on military discipline prevails in it, and if its party center is a powerful organ of authority, enjoying wide powers

and the general confidence of the members of the party."

Scientifically defined, then, democratic centralism is a form of organization in which there is iron discipline, bordering on military discipline, in which the leading bodies are powerful organs of authority "enjoying wide powers."

In the light of this definition, it is ironic to hear people proclaim that there was no relation between the rigid, bureaucratic control hitherto exercised by top committees of the Communist Party and the concept of democratic centralism.

It may be claimed that this is not what Communists mean by democratic centralism today. If so, what is this "scientific" definition, and why use a term which has been defined so authoritatively along lines Communists maintain they no longer accept?

M.

37 LIVES

An Editorial

THE STILL, white-shrouded bodies are brought to the surface, a wife moans and faints as her worst fears are confirmed—once again there is the tragedy of a mine disaster. This time, 37 lives were snuffed out in a rumbling blast of gas at Bishop, Va.

Figures compiled by the United Mine Workers Journal show that in spite of modern techniques, up through November no fewer than 416 miners had been killed on the job in 1956. Employment in the mines has declined, but the rate of deaths has not gone down appreciably.

The answer rests in foolproof Federal inspection of mines to replace the present loose and inadequate law. In practice, inspection is still mainly in the hands of states and localities, where the mine owners, who consider profits above lives, can exert considerable influence.

It is high time for passage of genuine Federal mine inspection legislation.

Tug Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to be doubled, a \$5,000 insurance policy, improved welfare benefits, three weeks vacation pay and eleven paid holidays.

The more than 3,000 crew men now get from \$1.76 to \$2.80 hourly, \$2,800 life insurance, six paid holidays, two-week vacation, and the employers now pay \$2 weekly to the pension fund for each worker.

Top employers offer was a 7 percent pay boost now and another 5 percent next year, and up to an additional one dollar for the pension plan and several non-money proposals on working conditions.

Other union demands included a union shop, extra pay for men working on Long Island Sound, coastal waters and hauling sand, and other issues.

City Council

(Continued from Page 1)

all Correction Department institutions and facilities and prepare a long range plan.

The Commissioner of Corrections would not be a member of the board, but would sit at its meetings. The board would provide methods for cooperation with probation and parole agencies.

The Council went into executive session to meet on another measure proposed by the Mayor, to kill the \$5 and \$10 auto use tax. The bill, which has the support of the Democratic majority and Republican Stanley M. Isaacs, specifies that repeal of the tax shall take place only if a state bill is passed to let the city share with 57 upstate counties the revenue from motor vehicle registration fees.

The Council set Friday for opening public hearings on the charge that Queens Councilman Hugh Quinn violated the City Charter by outside activities.

Albany Deadline

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Legislature today set Feb. 19 as the final day for introduction of bills by individual members.

After that date, bills can be introduced only through the committee on rules of each House.

SOVIETS

(Continued from Page 1)

State Economic Commission, the Soviet Union's top short-range planning group, was appointed to the post last December with the specific task of revising the five-year plan. The plan had been criticized by the central committee, and a cutback to more realistic production levels had been expected.

Pervukhin said overall expansion of Soviet industry would be reduced in 1957 as compared with 1956, from 11 percent to 7.1 percent, heavy industry from 11.4 to 7.1 percent, and light industry from 9.4 to 5.9 percent.

The Supreme Soviet convened today in its first session of 1957. The two houses met separately to approve the agenda and then in joint session to hear Pervukhin's report.

Both houses agreed to a major debate on Soviet foreign policy during the current meetings.

Negro History Issue of Worker

Looking Forward: An NAACP Leader Talks of the Job Ahead, by Lester Rodney.

Langston Hughes Tells Why He Wrote "Pictorial History of the Negro in America," by Roosevelt Ward, Jr.

African and Afro-American Music, by Paul Robeson.

The Camp Hill Story: An Episode from the Heroic Battle to Organize Southern Sharecroppers, by Elizabeth Lawson.

Reports on Civil Rights in Four Northern Cities: Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Milwaukee, by Carl Hirsch, Wm. Allan and others.

Negroes in Movies and TV, by David Platt.

The American Road to Socialism: Two Views, by John Gates and Joseph Starobin.



'Safety Rules vs. Kangaroo Courts'

Railroad workers should observe safety rules "for safety's sake," but must be on guard against efforts by "eager beaver" foremen to use these rules as "weapons" against them as article in the current issue of the Transport Workers Union Express states.

The article titled "Safety Rules Vs. Kangaroo Courts," appears in the Railroad Division News of the Express.

"Safety rules are vital to the health and welfare of railroad workers, to the efficiency of the railroads in keeping the trains running and, most of all, to the security of the families dependent upon the worker for support, love and care. If a safety rule is violated, all these people suffer but, most of all, the person, who may be injured as the result of such a violation.

"Safety rules should be strictly observed for safety's sake but were never intended to be used as 'weapons' against an injured employee. Recently, there have been many instances of men who sustained injuries and filed claims against their railroad employers. Subsequently, some 'eager beaver' foreman brought them up on charges of violation of the safety rules, usually in some obscure and inapplicable manner.

"For example, an employee who was carrying a piece of a brake shoe tripped over a broken wooden ramp. The ramp itself had portions of wood missing and was in a generally dangerous condition. When the worker fell, the brake shoe struck his large toe and at some later date a blood clot developed and the doctors had prepared to remove his leg.

"Fortunately, the advance of modern science enabled them to save this man's leg, but the outdated methods of an ambitious foreman did not prevent the filing of charges for 'failure to have a proper grip on said brake shoe.' With proper representation, the charges were dismissed.

OUTDATED METHODS

"In another matter, a man who had been replacing springs in a car had both of his thumbs broken and smashed when a defective bolster collapsed, coming down upon his fingers. In his case, the foreman, while conducting the investigation, stated in the presence of witnesses that

in his opinion there was no safety violation.

"Subsequently, the foreman brought charges under a section of the safety rules which applies to 'handling material and trucking,' in that the worker had 'failed to keep his hands out of places where they may get caught.' At the time this man replaced the springs, there was no contact between his hands and any portion of the car. It was only after collapse of the bolster that his fingers were caught.

"In addition, the section under which he was charged specifically applies to the handling of materials, i.e., boxes, crates, etc., and the trucking of same. There is no provision applying to the use of bolsters or jacks in this particular section. Further than this, the very same foreman who said 'this is not a safety violation,' who brought the charges, also tried the case.

"This is typical of the outdated methods used to bring workers to a state of fear but, again, proper representation did succeed in establishing this man's innocence.

NEED FOR PROPER REPRESENTATION

"The most ridiculous of all were charges brought against a man who sustained a fractured right big toe when a jack dropped on it. Upon reporting it to his foreman, he was told that, since it was quitting time, no one could be sent with him to the hospital as no authorization for overtime could be obtained. Picture, if you will, a man with a broken toe driving a truck to secure medical attention for himself. Charges were brought again by some foreman alleging failure to report the accident at once. Again proper representation resulted in the charges being tossed out.

"The above examples should only serve to impress upon the mind of my railroad worker the need for strict compliance with all safety rules and, in addition, the need to be properly represented in all disciplinary matters.

"Although the few ambitious foremen who bring these obscure charges serve as court, jury and prosecutor, we have found that ultimately fair play may be secured when the matter goes before the general superintendent, and the men are properly represented."

JORDAN KING REJECTS EISENHOWER DOCTRINE

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 5.—Jordan's King Hussein today rejected President Eisenhower's Middle East policy.

"The Arabs will never agree for their national home to become a field for any kind of hostile competition between east and west," the 21-year-old monarch declared in a statement to the press.

"We shall never concede to any reconciliation other than our right of sovereignty and freedom, as well as the realization of our aims and

hopes within our national Arabism."

He added that "we welcome any economic aid which will not affect whatsoever our sovereignty."

Hussein opened negotiations yesterday to end the British-Jordan treaty which granted Britain bases in Jordan in return for a \$30-million annual subsidy. Jordan already has agreed to accept substitute funds from Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria.



All they have to do is say: one-two, one-two-three, and the folk dance will convert itself into a Cha-Cha with the music of "Los Tropicales," Sat., Feb. 9th at the Daily Worker Ball at Chateau Gardens.

Daily Worker

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Notice to Our Readers

As this issue of the Daily Worker went to press last night, there was still no settlement of the strike of the newspaper deliverers against the Metropolitan News Company and other wholesalers.

It is possible therefore that this issue of the paper will not be distributed to the newsstands even though we are not a party to the strike or the negotiations. The paper is distributed through the Metropolitan News Company. At this writing we do not know whether this issue and the current issue of The Worker will reach the stands.

The strike is not directed at the Daily Worker and The Worker. Hence its distribution to non-subscribing readers through channels other than Metropolitan does not in any way interfere with the strike.

We urge, therefore, that readers and reader groups in various areas of the city organize themselves to come up to the DW office, 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor, any time up to 6 p.m. (If you want to make it later, call us at AL 4-7954) and purchase their papers.

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POLITICAL MONEY

THE SPECIAL Senate committee on elections making public a total of some \$33 million spent in the Presidential campaign, also agreed the amount was just a fraction of the total expenditures. On the basis of the amount registered, the Republicans outspent the Democrats by better than two to one. Practically all the big business money went to the GOP.

Officials of the 29 largest oil firms coughed up \$344,097 to re-elect Eisenhower. This little group of executives alone gave the equivalent of a third of what the entire labor movement gave through voluntary collections in the locals for the support of labor's choices.

Other little donations were \$163,250 from officers of General Motors; \$138,745 from the Du Pont family and officers, and similar amounts from the group of airline officials, to mention just a few.

But did you see much of this in your local newspaper? The noise and headlines have been over the few dollars the labor movement collected for election work. And the Department of Justice is still pressing its appeal to the Supreme Court to obtain conviction of the auto union for using its Michigan radio program in support of a candidate of its choice.

The Justice Department is at this moment also trying everything in the book to indict the auto locals and leaders in the Flint area on charges of "illegal" expenditure of union money in the elections.

The United Auto Workers' program for legislation to limit individual donations for elections to \$20, and other ways to limit the power of the rich to buy elections are certainly in place and should be high on the list of labor's objectives.

RED HERRING IN ALGERIA

THE FRENCH government has drawn a familiar object across the UN discussion of Algeria—the red herring. Now the Algerian freedom fighters are referred to as tools or dupes of the Soviets and of Nasser.

As though the 8 million African Algerians need to be prompted in demanding self determination. As though Algerians can't understand without being told that they outnumber the French in Algeria by eight to one. As though their poverty doesn't tell them that the French colonists have taken the best land for themselves and established control over Algeria's economy. As though they don't feel on their own skins the impact of the half million strong colonial army of occupation. As though the 16,000 dead Algerians admitted by the French are not mute testimony to colonial oppression.

And while talking about foreign influences in Algeria, why don't the French include that American document, the Declaration of Independence, which has been an inspiration to Algerian freedom fighters.

But Americans can only be ashamed that the Eisenhower Administration has given moral, political and military support to the colonial suppression of Algeria. In previous UN sessions we even prevented the discussion of the Algerian issue.

Now that Algeria is again before the UN, Americans can make it clear that what's good for freedom in Algeria and everywhere else is good for America.

TRIAL BY SENSATION

WHEN THREE New Yorkers were arrested here 10 days ago in the country's new spy case, we warned that the case would be tried in the newspapers as part of a new round of cold war hysteria.

Yesterday's headlines and news accounts did nothing to negate our warnings. Most stories of the indictment handed down by the grand jury were written as if the indicted trio had already been found guilty, if not by a jury then by the editors.

The Daily Mirror's front page headline, "Name 10 Reds In Spy Ring Here" had the added malevolent intent of deceiving the unwary reader into believing that American Communists were involved when, in fact, the indictment named 10 Russians, all now conveniently out of the country.

The Daily News account also spoke of "Communist operators" with the same smear in mind, undaunted by the fact that its sensation about the 'death' of Russian's Kaganovich had been so quickly proved a phony.

Will the Bar Association, which only last week moved to curb the mounting inclination of newspapers to try lawsuits on their front pages, take the necessary action to defend the three defendants whose very lives are now at stake?

THE FIRST to offer bouquets to the AFL-CIO for its much-publicized "code" against racketeering and "Communism" were the Wall Street Journal and the corporation-owned press in general. These sources have no love for labor, but they see some immediate tangible gains for their side as a result of the turn events have taken.

It need hardly be said here that employers in general, and their mouthpieces in particular, do not form their attitude on labor matters on the basis of "moral" or "ethical" considerations. The employers always look for the corrupt elements in labor's ranks because it is with those they can make the deals at the expense of the workers.

Employers also look at the whole matter of a "cleanup" cynically, for they believe that crime always was and always will be, and can no more be wiped out of the labor field than in other fields. They also take it for granted that the traditional code of racket investigations that puts the onus on the labor crook but absolves the "poor employer" who does the bribing and paying off on "strike insurance," will be permanently observed.

AS WE indicated in our piece Monday, there are some big questions on whether the sound and fury out of Miami Beach will produce a real war on racketeers. We certainly hope the first product of the AFL-CIO's "code" is not symbolic of things to come. I refer to that dramatic, much-headlined removal of the racketeering officialdom of Local 587, International Chemical Workers, by the new general president of that union. Local 587, New York, has a grand total of 25 members under contract.

What I am most afraid of is that the AFL-CIO will repeat its costly mistakes in the longshore situation but do it on a grander, far costlier scale. The expulsion of the International Longshoremen's Association, also advanced

World of Labor

by George Morris

Will the Racket Issue Split the AFL-CIO?

as a step to get rid of racketeers, resulted in a wholesale separation of 60,000 organized workers from the main stream; a strengthening of the hold of corrupt elements in some of the ILA's sections; the loss of much to maritime workers in general because of division and the loss of millions of dollars to the AFL in a vain effort to destroy the ousted union.

IF THAT was the result from a little operation affecting 60,000 workers, what can be expected from a splitaway of the 1,500,000 International Brotherhood of Teamsters from the AFL-CIO? And that isn't all of it by a long way. The IBT is the main power center of a still greater challenge to the AFL-CIO's authority and unity, including also the 3,000,000-member building trades department and an assortment of other unions that have special "mutual assistance" and "non-aggression" pacts with the IBT.

The division and war in the making can be likened in magnitude to the division that cut the AFL of 1935 in two, but with larger numbers involved. The consequences, however, can be very serious and not necessarily mark the start of a progressive upsurge as in 1935.

John J. O'Rourke, Jimmie Hoffa's man who will take over the administration of the 125,000-member New York Team-

sters Council, spoke his mind bluntly at Miami Beach. From now on, he said, the IBT's drivers will not apply the traditional rule of respecting all picket lines, but will respect only picket lines of unions that are "friendly" to the IBT.

"We're getting our brains beat in every day by self-appointed reformers," said O'Rourke. "We are not going to take this lying down. We'll pay them back in spades. This whole thing will boomerang against those who started it."

Hoffa nodded approval and said the other councils in the country will most likely do the same.

THE TRAGEDY is that these men are talking the brutal truth. The labor movement needs their support more than they need labor's. Everybody knows that many of our unions cannot make a strike effective without IBT cooperation. This is especially true for the weaker unions in the consumer fields. And the IBT is the KEY union in the building trades, and together with the carpenters and several other unions, decides their policies.

So the Hoffas, O'Rourkes, Maurice Hutchesons and Richard Grays singled out the "self-appointed" reformers of the auto, electrical, clothing, ladies garment and such unions as their target, and the war is on.

(Continued on Page 7)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

A Soviet Article On 'National Communism'

ONE REASON it may be a long time before I see the full text of that "Sovietskaya Rossiya" article, which mentions me by name, is that someone in our government is afraid to let me read certain newspapers. This may not curl the hair of our economy-minded secretary of the treasury, but one of his employees gets paid for reading foreign publications addressed to the Daily Worker. He draws his salary for deciding whether those papers are suitable for our eyes.

Little more than a week ago, the post-office deposited a big bundle of back copies of "Sovietskaya Rossiya" which had taken so long for the customs censor to read that they weren't newsworthy any longer. So in discussing this particular issue of the paper I'll have to confine myself to the few quotes which the news agencies sent through.

I DO FIND it hard to believe that the news reports were accurate when they said that the Soviet article mentioned only me by name when criticizing American, Polish and Yugoslav writers. Whoever coached that editor of "Sovietskaya Rossiya" certainly gave him an inflated idea of my importance.

Anyway "national Communism" is our common fault, it seems. May I hasten to interject at this point my pleasure that Soviet publications are conducting a public sort of debate. I've dished out criticism so I should be able to take it. There has been only one disconcerting aspect to such de-

bates, at least in the past. As several Polish and Yugoslav Communists have pointed out, Soviet publications often attack something they do not quote, or if they quote, it will often be out of context.

Thus, I find it difficult to discern anything I wrote in the accounts quoted from "Sovietskaya Rossiya." According to these I was accused of trying to separate Leninism from Marxism. Looking back to see what I had actually written on this subject I found the following:

"Lenin was a great Marxist because he did not accept conclusions that were obsolete and inapplicable to the world he lived in. He used the Marxist method and scientific approach to study the world he lived in and to change it, as we should do today. And we have the advantage of Lenin's contribution to a creative Marxism which has no truck with dogmatism."

FRANKLY I don't know what's meant by "national communism." But I do know that nothing can be more alien to Marxism than the view that all countries will come to socialism along the same path. American Marxists have traditionally suffered from a sectarianism based in large part on a failure to study the specific features of our country's labor movement, its history and American economic conditions.

Ironically, it was Lenin who warned Russian Marxists against applying to Russia, concepts which Marx and Engels developed about the United States.

Lenin noted some specific features of the socialist movement in America as follows: "The sectarian isolation of groups, hand-fuls of Socialists isolated from the proletariat; not the slightest success of the Socialists in the elections among the working masses, etc. Whoever forgets these fundamental conditions and sets out to draw broad conclusions from 'American-Russian parallels' displays extreme superficiality."

Lenin singled out what he thought was the most important advice for American socialists as follows: "Marx and Engels taught the Socialists at all costs to rid themselves of narrow sectarianism and join the labor movement. . . ." (Emphasis is Lenin's.) And Lenin concluded: "To think that these recommendations of Marx and Engels to the British and American labor movement can be simply and directly applied to Russian conditions is to use Marxism, not in order to elucidate its method, not in order to study the concrete historical peculiarities of the labor movement in certain countries, but in order to settle petty factional, intellectual accounts." (Still Lenin's emphasis.)

WHILE "SOVIETSKAYA Rossiya" is displeased by references to the struggle against "Stalinists," it is not at all averse to labeling Marxists—who agree with Lenin about the sectarianism of American socialism—as a "Right Wing."

The article also accused certain American, Polish and Yugoslav Communists of "bourgeois nationalism disguised in Communist terminology." Strong words, but I impatiently await

(Continued on Page 7)

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Reminiscing About My 25 Years With This Paper

THE FIRST of this month marked the end of my 25th consecutive year with the Daily Worker.

I have been proud of my connection with this great daily but never more so than in the past few months when the paper began overhauling many of its positions in order to bring them into focus with the realities of American life.

I started working for the Daily Worker late in 1930. I was hired as a substitute stenographer for two weeks while the regular man was on vacation. But like the man who came to dinner I stayed on and on. I don't often reminisce in my column. But I feel like doing it today. After all it's my 25th anniversary—no small occasion for mulling over the past.

My first piece for the paper appeared early in 1933. Since then I believe I have written some 5,000 movie reviews and movie, music and literary articles.

I made my share of mistakes, including not a few lusus. I went overboard on many films, especially Soviet films. But I believe the bulk of what I have written for the Daily Worker served a useful purpose and will stand up under close scrutiny.

IN THE COURSE of a lifetime of writing and reviewing there were some high points and if you will permit me this moment of looking backward, I would like to list a few of them:

There was the speech that I once made before a group of some 200 students at Harvard University about the pro-war movie 'Call to Arms'. The students voted unanimously to send a protest to the producers. . . .

There was the time in the early 30s when I got up on a soapbox along with others in the heart of Yorkville near the headquarters of the Nazi Bynd and spoke out against the German fascist movie S.A. Mann-Brand. . . .

There was the movie I once worked on with the son of Sholem Asch, the noted Jewish writer. Our funds ran out after a few weeks and it was never finished. . . .

There was the tremendous campaign against MGM's anti-democratic movie Tennessee Johnson. Initiated by the Daily Worker this fight had the backing of many powerful labor unions, civic groups and outstanding personalities in the world of the arts and sciences. . . .

There was the long letter from movie director William Dieterle explaining why he was making Tennessee Johnson and our reply. . . .

There was the letter from the late Alain Locke, the Negro scholar expressing appreciation for the series I had written on the Negro in the movies and offering suggestions for further work in this field. . . .

There was the time when I was thrown off the air in the middle of a radio broadcast in Brooklyn for criticizing the Legion of Decency. . . .

There were other highlights such as:

The letter from Lowell Mellett of the Office of War Information explaining that my letter to President Roosevelt about a Hollywood film which I felt was hurting the national war effort, had been referred to him. Among other things Mellett's letter said: "I can only say that the Daily Worker has the right to express its editorial opinion of the picture in question, just as MGM has the right to make the picture, that being part of the freedom of expression that each of you enjoys in this country".

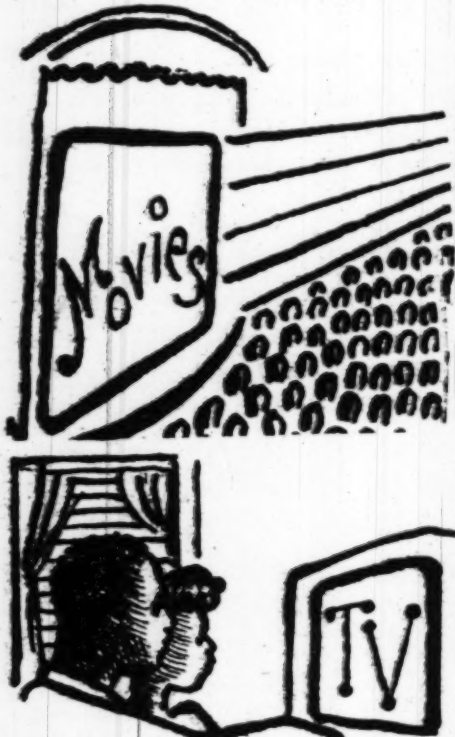
Letter from movie director Fritz Lang explaining how MGM weakened his powerful anti-lynch film Fury by ordering changes in the ending. . . .

My private collection also includes a letter from Upton Sinclair telling how his novel "The Moneychangers" which attributed the panic of 1907 to J. P. Morgan, was transformed by a Hollywood movie company into a story "of dope traffic in Chinatown". . . .

Also a letter from the late T. A. Jackson, a British Marxist and author of an important book on Dickens in which he frankly admitted that his failure to comment on the anti-semitism in Oliver Twist was purely an oversight. . . . And many, many more. . . .

Then there were trips to Hollywood, Paris, Prague, etc. I could and have written columns about each and every one

(Continued on Page 7)



Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Movie: The Stranger (7) 1:30. Orson Welles.

Movie: Thunder Rock (11) 2.

Movie: Story of Louis Pasteur (2) 5:30

News (5) (2) (11) 7

Movie: Drums Along the Mohawk (13) 7 and 10.

Quiz: Giant Step (2) 7:30

Disneyland (7) 7:30. Goofy Cavalcade of Sports

Movie: Fallen Sparrow (9) 7:30 and 10

Kraft TV Theatre: The Discoverers by Max Rosenfeld and George Salverson (4) 9 to 10. Story of the search for a cure for diabetes

20th Century Fox Hour: The Man From Kentucky (2) 10 to 11. Story of Abe Lincoln's Early Years

This Is Your Life (4) 10

Mike Wallace's Nightbeat (5) 11 to 12

Movie: And Then There Were None (9) 11:30. Above average mystery

MOVIES

Giant, RKO Theatres in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Also at Academy of Music and Beacon

Life of Zola & Petrified Forest, 72nd St. Playhouse

Solid Gold Cadillac, Gramercy and Beekman

Magnificent Seven, Art and 85th St. Translux

Great Man, Sutton

Richard the Third, Fine Arts

Barretts of Wimpole St., Radio City

Edge of the City, Loew's State.

Ten Commandments, Criterion

Oedipus Rex, 55th St. Playhouse

Wee Geordie, Little Carnegie

We Are All Murderers, Paris

Lust for Life, Plaza

Baby Doll, Victoria

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux

Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli.

Seven Wonders of World—Cinarama, Warner

DRAMA

Renaud-Barrault (French) company, Winter Garden.

Measure for Measure, Phoenix

Purple Dust, Cherry Lane

Hidden River, Playhouse

Long Day's Journey into Night, Helen Hayes

Good King Charles, Downtown Theatre

Bells Are Ringing, Shubert

Easter, 4th St. Playhouse

Volpone, Rooftop Theatre

Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.

Major Barbara, Morosco

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

THEATRE

Tallulah Takes a Shot At Henry James Story

By HARRY RAYMOND

Tallulah Bankhead is back on Broadway again. She is over at the Ambassador Theatre in "Eugenia", a play adapted by Randolph Carter from the Henry James novel, "The Europeans."

It was probably obvious to all who saw her open the play last week that she has but one life to live; the theatre. And in this production she lived it courageously, even with tumultuous abandon. But everything that she puts into the show—and she is an artist who can give a big lift to a weak script—fails to bring the attraction to life as a major theatre piece.

The show is all Bankhead. Indeed, it was good to see her back on the boards following her excellent performance at the City Center last season in a revival of "Streetcar Named Desire." She was working for bus driver's pay then, and I know her salary is in the higher brackets now, but "Eugenia" is a low bracket play and I don't believe it would have ever come to town from its out-of-town try-outs if Miss B weren't in it.

Neither Henry James nor Mr. Carter are a match for Tallulah. In his book James was writing careful little studies of manners and morals of the rich and near-rich Europeans and Americans in the 1870s. Mr. Carter picked up the plot of the James story of Eugenia, Baroness of Munster, who came to puritan Boston in search of wealth and security she was losing in Europe. He didn't improve on the original, which is pretty dull and insignificant stuff in these days. But Tallulah apparently set out to improve on both the novelist and the dramatist. The result: an amazing Bankhead performance signifying nothing, except that Tallulah is an exceptional actress who deserves a better play.

It seemed to me that Miss B has little respect for either James or Carter. And that's to the good. But with all her bounce and verve as she storms through the coolly written scenes, she has little more to say than: "Behold, here's Tallulah standing old Henry James on his head."

If you're looking for "pure" theatre which has nothing else to say except that snobs are bores whether they are Europeans or Americans, "Eugenia" might hold some interest for you. The acting of Miss B, however, is always interesting. She

can snarl out a bum line in a manner which heaps devastating criticism on the playwright who wrote it. She can emphasize a good line—and there are very few in the play—and give it added meaning by a sly glance, a gesture or a sweeping movement across the stage.

In fact, Henry James never conceived in all his books, which were stirring the muddled American middle class when I was a boy, such a flamboyant characterization as Miss B is currently presenting on the Ambassador stage.

There is an especially fine performance by Scott Merrill as the shallow-brained European relative of Eugenia.

The acting all around is pretty good, including the performances by Jay Barney as the cautious Boston neighbor, and Anne Meacham as the Boston daughter in rebellion against the stuffed shirt society of the town. Tom Ellis, Reynolds Evans, Robert Duke, Irma Hurley and June Hunt gave yeoman support to Tallulah's little caper.

I don't know what Miss B would think about the idea. But I have been giving some thought to suggesting that some enterprising producer, if he can find no good new play to fit Miss B's wide ranging talents, cast her in a revival of Bernard Shaw's "The Great Catherine." The title role would fit her like a glove. With the "Child of Fortune" gone and almost forgotten and now "Eugenia" fighting it out at the Ambassador, I think we've had enough of Henry James for a while.

designed for the general reader.

The forthcoming edition of King Lear incorporates many new features designed to appeal to readers. It provides a freshly edited text, so well printed that a traveler who purchases a copy in a railroad station will be able to read it on his journey, however rough the track. A unique feature of the new edition will be the convenience of explanatory notes. The text of Shakespeare will be printed on the right-hand page. On the left-hand page will be notes explaining passages and words that have changed their meanings. Contemporary illustrations and woodcuts will add to the attractiveness of the reading matter.

The editors also provide answers to questions that invariably occur to present-day readers of Shakespeare. They give a succinct account of theatrical conditions in Shakespeare's time, the history of the particular play, some explanation of the play's continuing popularity through the centuries, and useful information about the background of Shakespeare's age. Concerning the question of Shakespeare's authorship of the plays, the editors point out the overwhelming evidence concerning Shakespeare's career, and they mince no words in discussing heretical views.

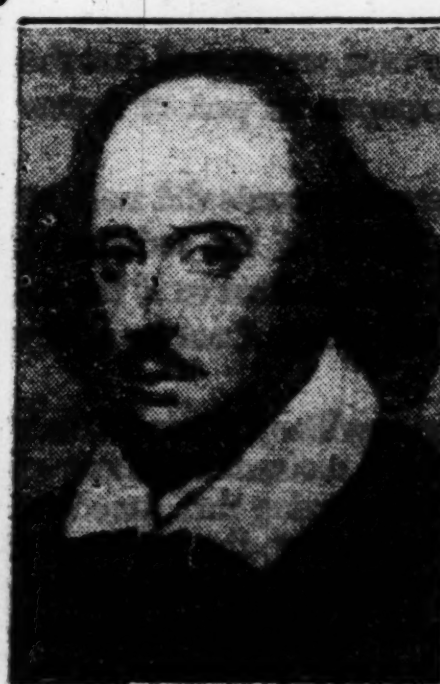
"To those acquainted with the history of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods," they say, "it is incredible that anyone should be so naive or ignorant as to doubt the reality of Shakespeare as the author of the plays that bear his name. Yet so much nonsense has been written about other 'candidates' for the plays that it is well to remind readers that no credible evidence that would stand up in a court of law has even been adduced to prove either that Shakespeare did not write his plays or that anyone else wrote them. All the theories offered for the authorship of Francis Bacon, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Hertford, Christopher Marlowe, and a score of other candidates are mere conjectures spun from the active imaginations of persons who confuse hypothesis and conjecture with evidence.

BOOKS

Shakespeare for Everybody Aim of New Folger Edition

Shakespeare for everybody, to cost less than a hamburger and malted milk, is the aim of a plan worked out by the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D. C., and Pocket Books, Inc., of New York. They are collaborating in the production of a new series of single-play editions of Shakespeare to sell for 35 cents which will be known as "The Folger Library General Reader's Shakespeare." The series will be edited by Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, assisted by Virginia Freund, executive secretary of the Library. The initial volume, King Lear, was published on Feb. 1. During 1957 Pocket Books, Inc., will publish in the same series Othello and The Merchant of Venice, also to sell for 35 cents each.

The increasing interest in Shakespeare and the need for a clear, convenient, and inexpensive text unencumbered with too much academic paraphernalia has induced the Folger Shakespeare Library to undertake this new series, de-



SHAKESPEARE

signed not for academic readers, but for the man in the street. It is the hope of the Folger Library and Pocket Books, Inc., to publish during the next few years a complete new edition of Shakespeare in single-play volumes especially

AS I SEE IT FROM HERE

On the Docks It Was Cold

By Jesús Colón

In yesterday's column Jesus Colon described his experiences as a dock and freight yard worker. Today he concludes by pointing out what those experiences meant to him.

ONE OF THE TIMES I was coming down the plank, it seemed that I gained too much speed with the result that the hand truck reeled down on just its left wheel. The two bags on my hand truck were perilously inclined to one side. It seemed as if any minute they were going to leave my truck to be gobbled up in the icy cold waters of the river down below. I thought and acted fast. I moved the whole left part of my body to the right while pressing down the truck with my right hand and arm to the floor of the gangplank for a few seconds. While doing this it seemed that a counterforce inclined my body and the truck handles way out into the left and off the gangplank floor. While I was trying to place myself into position to continue I found myself in the air and entirely off the gangplank for a few seconds. My eyes kept contemplating the murky cold water of the river through the two handles of the hand truck. Those were the longest few seconds I had experienced in my life. As I reached the surface of the barge safely with my two precious bags of coffee intact, I waited until

the two workers took them off my truck. I ran the empty truck up the other gangplank into the train wagon and instead of taking my turn on line to return to the barge I ran my truck into a corner. Without a word to anybody, I just left the Lackawanna yards without cashing in my badge.

AND THERE IS the badge looking at me from the bottom of my old tin box. After almost forty years its shining red and silver is fresh and brilliant as the very day Mr. Clark handed it to me that very cold winter morning, saying: "You are on." There is the badge beside the old 1923 membership card in the Socialist Party, and the first picture of Concha—my wife—looking thin and delicate, like a soul with a skirt and blouse. Anybody else who sees the badge will say: "Just another badge."

But to me it is not "Just another badge." To me it represents the millions of men and women in the seas and on the fields, in the mines and in the foundries, in the factories and in the docks who risk and lose their lives like their father's fathers has been doing for hundreds of years before them every day doing thousands of dangerous tasks.

I would not say it will happen tomorrow. But one day in these United States the workers will ask themselves collectively. For whom all this toil? For what? And their collective answer will be heard around the world.

BOOK NOTES

February Titles: Pocket Book, Cardinal, Giant Cardinal & Pocket Library Editions include:

The Case of the Fugitive Nurse, by Erle Stanley Gardner, 25c;

The Invisible Man, by H. G. Wells, 25c;

Combat Nurse, by Frieda K. Franklin, 25c;

The Last Rodeo, by Ernest Haycox, 25c;

A Short History of the Civil War, by Fletcher Pratt, a 35c Cardinal Edition;

Heritage, by Anthony West, a 35c Cardinal Edition: A novel, obviously autobiographical, written by the son of famed British writers, H. G. Wells and Rebecca West.

Quartet in "H", by Evan Hunter, a 35c Cardinal Edition;

The Apostle, by Sholem Asch, a 50c Giant Cardinal Edition: This is the second reprint of five Asch novels on Biblical figures.

Gulliver's travels, Jonathan Swift, a 35c Pocket Library Edition;

King Lear, edited by Louis B. Wright and Virginia L. Freund, a 35c Pocket Library Original: One of Shakespeare's great tragedies makes its first appearance in a completely new format—King Lear text is printed on the right hand page and explanatory material is on the left. In the front of the book, several sections telling about the author, the history of the play, the nature of the theatre of the day.

Tristram Shandy, by Laurence Sterne, a 50c Pocket Library Edition: Published in 1759, this is not only the first true psychological novel, but also one of the most amusing books in the English language. It convulsed 18th Century England which it portrays in whimsical comical fashion and is still entertaining 20th Century audiences with its earthy and Rabelaisian style.

Ernie Kovacs, Stars

On 'Sclerosis' TV

Telethon Feb. 9-10

Ernie Kovacs, Perry Como, Ed Sullivan and Edie Adams are among the stars who will take part in the first fund-raising telethon to be presented in New York by the Multiple Sclerosis Society. The 19-hour telethon will be presented over WOR-TV beginning Saturday, Feb. 9 at 11:30 p.m. and running to Sunday, Feb. 10 at 6 p.m.

Other show business headliners who have already agreed to appear on the program are: Lillian Roth, Captain Kangaroo, Ted Mack, Hal March, the Chordettes and Katherine and Arthur Murray.

The telethon will originate from the Maxine Elliot Theater in New York. Proceeds will be used to expand research programs, clinic services, and home care programs to aid the MS patients in this area. The disease, which is incurable, paralyzes more young people than polio, and is the most serious affliction of young adults.

Illinois Boasts Its Own "Grandma Moses"

MAGNOLIA, Ill.—Mrs. Mary McCall, 86, who took up painting at 75, is known as the "Grandma Moses" of this Putnam County community.

Landscapes, particularly winter scenes and river valleys, are her favorite subjects. Painting and drawing, she said, always came easy, but she was too busy raising a family in earlier years to get started. She has three daughters and a son.

A set of oil paints received as a Christmas gift 11 years ago started her painting, and she's still at it.

Don't Touch That Dial!

—Get Another Set

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mrs. F. M. Cooper owns nine television sets.

"I just like television," she explained.

But the real reason behind all those sets is Mrs. Cooper's phobia about fiddling with TV dials.

"The best way to watch television," she said, "is to adjust a set perfectly to one channel and leave it alone. That's what I do."

If Mrs. Cooper wants to watch another channel, she moves to another room instead of switching the dial.

She has one set in each of the three bedrooms of her home, one in the living room, one in the den, one in the breakfast room and one that can be moved anywhere in the house. She even has a set in her office and at the family cottage in nearby Maywood, Miss.

DRUMS OF FREEDOM

Across the desert sands of Egypt, Drums were beating—

From Kenya's jungle into Asia,

A drum beat was tapped in code,

"Bandung"

They came, rulers of lands,

Leaders of people, to Bandung—

Where the spoken word "Freedom"

rolled mighty—

Bursting like a thunder-clap across

continents.

From the depths of our Southland,

A proud seamstress, ramming the

wheels of bigotry,

Stirred her people

Who have risen to walk at her

side—

Thumping their feet upon stone,

That echoes its beat onto the con-

science of our land.

No flaming cross,

No hounding, nor jailing.

Can cleave the forty thousand

That stream from sidewalk into

church,

Where lips move in silent prayer

And hymns ring with fervor!

Here as on the street fortitude is

rooted

By the wisdom and courage of

their pastors,

Who from the pulpit have chal-

lenged

Those that deny men to be equal.

For you, America,

Montgomery's forty thousand

Are walking with grit and dignity,

Baring their soul that cries for

freedom.

America, you can hear the rum-

bling drums,

Your heart can feel the beat of

freedom.

The forty thousand freedom braves

Are bringing freedom to you,

America!

—VICTOIRE

WILKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

practical reasons, while not opposing Celler's bill. Celler's bill combines protection of the right to vote with a full civil rights program. It was the implication of Wilkins' testimony that with the right-to-vote Negroes in the South can do something themselves about many of the rights that are not at present being protected.

In stressing the need to protect the right to vote, Wilkins cited the fact that the Alabama ballot carried the legend "for White Supremacy" alongside the rooster emblem of the State Democratic Party. He also pointed to Macon County, Alabama, where two registrars have not been appointed in order, under color of law, to deny Negroes the right to register and vote. Moreover, he said, there have been instances where county registrars have taken the voting lists home to neighborhoods where it might not be safe for Negroes to visit. When a Negro was courageous to go to the white home, he continued, he was told that the books were elsewhere.

By announcing his preference for the Keating measure, Wilkins stepped right into the middle of a partisan tug-of-war between Reps. Keating and Celler. Keating had expressed the firm opinion before Wilkins testified that the Celler Bill would not be reported out of committee; and Celler had retorted with an opposite opinion.

The exchange came as Edward Scheidt, motor vehicle commissioner of North Carolina, was testifying against the Celler measure. Scheidt, an ex-FBI man and former state highway patrol official, said the Celler measure would establish a "national police force" to supersede and even intimidate local police. Keating called Scheidt's contentions "extravagant," but assured him the measure would not be reported out any way.

After the interchange between Celler and Keating at this point, Keating forced from Scheidt the reluctant concession that Scheidt would not oppose a bill for enforcing the right to vote, if it were enforced through civil action.

Scheidt furnished some comedy relief when he said it had never been called to his attention that state courts had not dealt justly with persons because of race, creed, or color. And while he expressed an allegiance to the Constitution and to Federal law, he felt that the Constitution had been around mightily long for the legislators to be just now "stretching" the law to enforce it.

Celler, faced with persistent attempts of Southern members to slow down the process of getting the bills to the floor, has been forced to call hearings at nine a.m. A number of witnesses for civil rights bills today and yesterday waived their right to speak in order to speed the hearings.

Among those who had their statements inserted into the record today were Andrew Biemiller, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO; Reps. James Roosevelt (D-Cal), Louis C. Rabaut (D-Mich), Hugh Scott (R-Pa), and Paul Sifton, legislative representative of the United Auto Workers.

Celler said he was confident he would be able to conclude hearings and get the bills reported out within two weeks.

CORRECTION

Through an error in the composing room five paragraphs, beginning "Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Sobell," which should have been included in the story on the Morton Sobell appeal proceedings, instead appeared in yesterday's story on the indictment of Jack Soble, Myra Soble and Jacob Albaum on espionage conspiracy charges. The Daily Worker regrets the error.

Congratulations to you
BESSIE
on the birth of your
GRANDCHILD
Fanny.

Metropolitan Music School Prepares For Spring Term

The Metropolitan Music School (18 West 74 St.) is now accepting registration for the spring term.

Special features include pre-school and preparatory departments, children's choruses conducted by Earl Robinson, children's dance and drama department. Courses in fretted instruments, elementary and advanced work in jazz is available.

The school also offers voice instruction with Betty Gladstone & Sebastian Engelberg, composition with Wallingford Riegger, Rudolf Jankel, Ben Quashen and David Simon.

Descriptive bulletin is available.

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 5)

Result No. 1, with the AFL-CIO's anti-racket drive not even off the ground, is a dangerous split that will certainly bring joy to the hearts of many employers, especially employers of workers in unions not on the IBT's favored list.

Result No. 2 is in the making, as the building trades, at Dave Beck's instigation are preparing to war on the industrial unions for construction and maintenance work now done by permanently employed workers on plant sites.

It seems to me the AFL-CIO leaders are disregarding completely the millions of workers in the unions they marked for "cleanup." They seem more concerned with clearing their own reputation with the "public" than with preserving unity. They do not use the weapon of labor unity to combat racketeering but are permitting labor's enemies to successfully use the issue of racketeering to split and weaken the labor movement. They have not learned a thing from their experience in the longshore situation.

CLARK

(Continued from Page 5)

the evidence. Meanwhile, the advice Engels gave to the German - American Socialists still sounds good to me: "They will have to become out and out American."

Frederick Engels was aware of the distinctive features of the American scene in his time when he wrote to his friend Sorge here. "For the masses are to be set in motion only along the road that fits each country and the prevailing circumstances, which is usually a roundabout road."

I wonder what the author of the "Sovietskaya Rossiya" article thinks of Lenin's view that in Marxism, the vital thing is "to elucidate its method." And that there's nothing more important than "to study the concrete historical peculiarities of the labor movement in certain countries."

Let's have some friendly competition in such study. While American Marxists welcome the opinions of Marxists everywhere, they will find their own path through study and participation in the labor movement.

Classified Ads

BABY SITTERS WANTED

BABY SITTERS urgently needed by parents of young children for Saturday, Feb. 9th, in order to get to the DAILY WORKER BALL. Baby sitters can apply for jobs at home of your nearest neighbor who has a small child.

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC HEATER & FAN Combination. Use it winter & summer. Reg. \$22.95. SPEC. \$13.95. Standard Brand Dist., 140 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR. 3-7819. One Hour free parking.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, day, night, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-9788.

MOVIES, TV AND . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

of those trips.

I can say truthfully that I have enjoyed every one of the 25 years that I have spent on the Daily Worker. And I have learned a great deal from most every one of the conscientious people who are or were my co-workers on the paper.

But if I have learned anything from my long association with America's outstanding workingclass daily which I believe has shown great courage in the stand it has taken in recent months, it is this: Facts not wishful thinking; keep an open mind; let the other fellow have his say; name-calling and slander are poor substitutes for argument and debate; as long as we who believe in socialism cannot debate our differences in a friendly fashion, we will not be able to debate with or influence people who are not yet ready to accept our beliefs.

Here's to 25 more years of the Daily Worker! Meanwhile come help celebrate the paper's 33rd anniversary at the Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St. this Saturday night.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Wednesday, February 6, 1957

Brooks have had it
Matthews asserts

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—Third baseman Eddie Matthews of the Milwaukee Braves agreed with teammate Warren Spahn today that the Brooklyn Dodgers are "past their peak."

Young Eddie, getting ready to head south for a brief vacation with his family before spring training starts, said the Braves had the best chance to win the pennant with a strong challenge from Cincinnati if the Redlegs "get some pitching."

Spahn forecast last week a fourth place finish for defending champion Brooklyn.

Matthews declined to forecast where the Dodgers will finish, but he said "they've reached their peak and will start going down. They'll miss (Jackie) Robinson, too."

He said Cincinnati was similar to the Braves. "We're both young and coming up. But, we have the advantage of better pitching and experience of last year's close race."

Matthews, only 25 and starting

his fifth season in the National League, said he felt the Braves could stand pat and win the pennant. He doubted that second baseman Danny O'Connell or left fielder Bobby Thomson would be traded because of their play in 1956.

"O'Connell and Thomson are both capable of a higher average at the plate and I think the Braves' management will give them another chance," Matthews said.

Matthews said he, too, was hoping to fatten his batting average. Manager Fred Haney has said Matthews' failure to "hit up to his potential" was one of the reasons the Braves didn't win the pennant last season.

Matthews, in 1956, batted only .272. With a late season spurt, he lifted his homer production to 37 and batted in 95 runs. In his best season, he hit 47 homers and batted in 135 runs.

This season, the young slugger said, he fully expected to bat over .300 and hit 40 or more homers.

"One of my goals is to regain the home run leadership," he said, "in the National League." He conceded the Major League homer honors to Mickey Mantle of the New York Yankees.

"I've never seen Mickey Mantle play, but I'd like to in October," Matthews said.

Russell began
late, but...

A late start because of the Olympic games will keep Big Bill Russell of the Boston Celtics from winning any individual titles in the National Basketball Association this season, but the six-10 center seems likely to set some "average" records.

Official weekly statistics released yesterday showed all of last week's individual leaders still on top, led by scoring champion Bob Pettit of the St. Louis, Hawks.

Russell's name doesn't appear high on any list, because he didn't turn professional with the Celtics until late in December after leading the U.S. Olympic team to victory at Melbourne. He stands seventh in total rebounds, his specialty, and isn't among the pace-makers at all in scoring.

But the former University of San Francisco star is averaging 20.9 rebounds per game—a pace that would eclipse the record of 16.4 per game set by Adolph Schayes of Syracuse in 1951. He's also heading for a record in percentage of rebounds—he's recovered 29 percent of Boston's rebounds in games he's played, and 15 percent of all the rebounds in these games. Both figures are way over the records.

Pettit, six-foot, nine-inch defending scoring champ, tallied 94 points in three games during the past week to hold his scoring lead comfortably—although runner-up Paul Arizin of Philadelphia played in five games and gained some ground.



Twelve hearts with but one single beat: That of the music of "Los Tropicales" orchestra at the DAILY WORKER BALL on Feb. 9th.

Saturday Eve., Feb. 9th
Daily Worker - - -

Food . . .
Drinks . . .
and all!

★ dancing all night! ★
Jose Budet and his orchestra
"LOS TROPICALES"

adm.
\$1.65



CHATEAU GARDENS, 105 E. Houston Street, N. Y. C.

Directions: Independent, Sixth Avenue Line "D" train to Second Avenue Station

TABLE RESERVE — \$3.00

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(The Committee has invited all Out-of-Town Delegates to the Nat'l Convention of the Communist Party to be its Guests at this Daily Worker Anniversary celebration)

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

BASEBALL'S NEW PENSION PLAN

I DON'T know whether baseball Commissioner Ford Frick was overly extravagant in praising the newly-approved major league pension plan as being "as generous as anything ever written for any group of men in America." But there's no doubt about the improved benefits granted thousands of players, coaches and trainers eligible under the plan.

The plan, formulated by a four-man pension committee composed of player representatives Bob Feller and Robin Roberts, club-owner John W. Galbreath of the Pittsburgh Pirates and general manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox received the official approval of the 16 major league club owners last week and becomes effective April 1, 1957. It had been approved by players some time ago.

The adopted benefit program provides substantial increases in monthly payments for retired players with five, ten and twenty-year status in the majors and supplies greater insurance and disability coverage for the eligible and their families.

A MAJOR share of the plan's financing plan will come from \$16,000,000 to be received from the sale of television and radio rights for the World Series and All-Star games.

All players eligible under the original pension plan initiated April 1, 1947, are covered under the new plan which calls for increases of \$17.50 a month in benefits for each of the first ten years of a players service in the majors and a \$10 monthly increase for each of his next ten years.

Players with five year tenure, at the age of 50 will get \$88 a month for the rest of their lives, a substantial rise over the previous \$50 a month. Ten-year men will receive \$175 and 20-year men, \$275 a month. Previous maximum for all players with ten years of service or more, was \$100 under the old plan.

The extensive benefit plan also induces players to postpone claims until reaching the age of 60 or 65, a step which would increase payments handily.

If a five-year player waits until 60, his monthly payment increases almost by 75 percent, from \$88 to \$146. The sum jumps to \$175 if he waits until 65.

If a 20-year player delays until he is 60, his payment increases to \$350 a month and to \$550 if he waits until 65.

UNDER new insurance benefits, every player in the majors will be covered by \$6,000 of insurance beginning with his first year, increasing by \$2,000 until it reaches \$20,000.

Disability and hospitalization are provided during a player's active service. If disablement prevents a player from working at any job, he receives \$250 a month until he becomes eligible for retirement benefits. Hospitalization covers all bills of a player or his family up to \$500 and 80 percent of all amounts above that.

This does not include hospitalization for injuries suffered on the playing field. As in the past, these expenses will still be taken care of by the clubs.

All players, coaches and trainers covered under the plan, will pay \$2 a day for each day of the playing season to help finance their part of the pension plan. Previous payments had been on a sliding scale basis starting at 27 cents a day and increasing to \$2.50.

Players won it

APPROVAL of the pension program, by the big league brass, represented a real victory for the players who fought tenaciously to get a chunk of All-Star game receipts and make the plan possible. The owners, not wishing to share the All-Star bonanza, offered bitter opposition to the players demand, but finally gave in when, besides other things, big talk rose among players threatening possible strike action about a year ago. The huge benefit plan now will receive 60 percent of the annual \$3,200,000 to be derived from All-Star and World Series broadcasting funds.

AFTER Frick had announced the plan, Feller, who because of his retirement will be replaced on the pension committee by Eddie Yost of the Washington Senators, hailed the pension plan as "one of the greatest things ever to hit the majors. For one thing it offers a good starting point in getting youngsters interested in baseball. It offers them a future they never had in the past."

This corner agrees with Feller. It is certainly more of an inducement for youngsters to sweat, huff and puff on sandlots with visions of a future baseball career which provides later security, than to choose a baseball career which doesn't.

The high-salaried and the future business executives are still in the minority among baseball players. It's the majority who will greatly benefit from the plan.

THINKING about the old-timers and not-so-old-timers who aren't eligible under the new plan, and living a marginal existence, maybe they could be included in some way under the new program. There aren't too many of them to burden the program, and it would seem justifiable to offer some aid to those whose only fault was that they played too early.

Sandy in hospital for eye check-up

Sandy Saddler, recently retired last July in a taxi accident. Featherweight champion, entered Flower-Fifth Avenue hospital Monday for a checkup to determine if he must undergo an eye operation. He gave up the 126-pound crown last month because of blurred vision and headaches resulting from an injury to his right eye suffered last July in a taxi accident. "We'll know in a few days whether I need the operation," he said at the hospital. "I expect to be here about a week. I hope they can do something to fix me up. I'd like to come back to the ring again and fight. I'm only 30 now, and I'd have four or five more good years—if it wasn't for the eye."